

## PROMOTION IS SOMEWHAT SLOW

President Roosevelt Sends Message to Congress on Personnel in the Navy.

CHANGE IS RECOMMENDED

GRADE OF VICE ADMIRAL TO BE REVIVED.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The following message of President Roosevelt on naval personnel was sent to congress today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my last three annual messages I have invited the attention of the congress to the urgent necessity of such legislation as will cause officers of the line of the navy to reach the grades of captain and rear admiral at less advanced ages and will give them more experience and training in the important duties of these grades. Under the present archaic system of promotion, without parallel in the navy of any other first-class power, captains are commissioned at the average age of 56 and rear admirals at the average of 60. This system is the result of a long-continued prejudice in favor of a method of promotion by which all lieutenants in order of seniority pass through the several grades until they eventually become rear admirals; a method which sacrifices the good of the service to the interest of individual mediocrity.

Limited Experience.

As a direct consequence of the existing method naval officers obtain more than ample experience in subordinate positions, but have a limited and inadequate experience as captains in command of battleships and as flag officers in charge of fleets and squadrons; that is, in the very positions of greatest responsibility, where experience, skill and initiative are essential to efficiency. Moreover, they attain the position of a flag officer but a few months before they reach the retiring age and have no opportunity to perfect themselves in the important duties of the high commands pertaining to such rank.

Personnel a Great Factor.

History, modern and ancient, has invariably shown that an efficient personnel is the greatest factor toward an effective navy. No matter how well equipped in other respects a navy may be, though its fleet may be composed of powerful high-speed battleships, maneuvered by complicated tactics based on the latest development of naval science, yet it is grievously handicapped if directed by admirals and captains who lack experience in their duties and who are hampered by long deprivation of independent action and responsibility. To oppose such a fleet to one equally good, led by officers more active and more experienced in their duties, is to invite disaster.

Comparative Table.

The following table gives the ages of the youngest captains and flag officers, with the average years in grade, in the navies of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and the United States.

Captains—	Ages.	Average Years in Grade.
Great Britain .....	35	11.2
France .....	37	9.5
Germany .....	42	6.2
Japan .....	38	8.0
United States .....	55	4.5
Seagoing flag officers—		
Great Britain .....	45	8.0
France .....	53	14.2
Germany .....	51	6.0
Japan .....	44	11.0
United States .....	59	1.5

The facts shown in this table are startling and earnest attention is invited to them.

Bill Making Changes.

The secretary of the navy several months ago convened a board of six representative line officers with the assistant secretary of the navy as president, to consider and recommend such changes in existing law relative to the commissioned personnel of the line of the navy as would tend to promote efficiency and economy. The essential recommendations of the board have been cordially approved by the secretary. The bill, herewith transmitted to the congress has been formulated by the secretary and is based, except in a few details, on the recommendations of the board. I earnestly recommend its consideration. Should it be enacted into law it will cause officers on the seagoing list to reach the grade of captain at 45 and rear admirals at 55, and will assure their serving seven years in the grade of captain and seven years in the grade of rear admiral, thus enabling them to become thoroughly skillful and efficient in these grades.

Grade of Vice Admiral.

The accompanying bill also establishes the grade of vice admiral. This grade has long existed in all other principal navies of the world in order to obtain a selected grade of skilled commanders-in-chief. The commanding officer of a fleet with one or more rear admirals serving under him is logically entitled to a higher rank than his subordinates because of his greater authority and responsibility. On occasion of importance, of international council or of combined naval operations (as, for instance, the Boxer troubles in China), the interests of this great nation demand that our naval representative shall rank as the equal of the naval representatives of other powers.

Moreover, under the accompanying bill, which is the result of recommendations made by a board principally composed of naval officers, a large percentage of the officers are eliminated from the sea-going list and never reach the grade of rear admiral. When it is considered that the naval officers themselves recommend, in order to increase the efficiency of their service, that many be denied their existing privilege of reaching flag rank, it is only just to them that we should place their highest officers on a plane of equal rank with their colleagues of other nations, with whom they are so frequently brought in official contact.

Would Effect Saving.

If the proposed plan of promotion is carried out it will, as compared with existing law, make a saving of more than \$5,000,000 during the next seven years. The principal part of this saving is made by stopping the voluntary retirement of young lieutenant commanders with the rank and pay of commanders on the retired list. I am firmly of the opinion that unless the present condition of the higher commissioned personnel is rectified by judicious legislation the future of our navy will be gravely compromised. I forward herewith a letter of the secretary of the navy enclosing duplicate drafts of the proposed bill. I also forward a copy of the report of the personnel board of the navy.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Dec. 17, 1906.

## COAL SHORTAGE IS STILL ACUTE

Dealers Unable to Supply More Than One-Fifth the Demand.

NO RELIEF IS IN SIGHT

GREAT STORAGE SYSTEM IS BUILT BY UNION PACIFIC.

The coal shortage still remains serious and in the event of cold weather would cause much suffering.

Several of the leading fuel companies reported yesterday that their receipts have diminished instead of increased, and the consensus of opinion was that there is on hand only about one-fifth of the coal needed by the city. A typical example is that of the Bamberger Fuel company, which has orders for from fifteen to twenty carloads a day, and seldom receives over three or four.

Hope of any immediate relief has been abandoned as railroad officials say that they are shipping coal into Salt Lake as rapidly as possible under the circumstances. Coal dealers assert that large quantities of coal are lying ready for shipment at many of the mines, and that the railroad will not use their cars for it at present in order to better advantage at present in some other direction.

Builds Storage System.

A ray of hope for the future is the action of the Union Pacific in building a storage system at Rock Springs, Wyo., which is expected to prevent to a degree future shortages. The system consists of an immense storage bin capable of holding 30,000 tons with the most modern loading facilities. As soon as the coal is mined it will be stored here and can be shipped out rapidly and in great quantities.

Describing this improvement, the Cheyenne Tribune says:

"The scheme of General Superintendent W. L. Park and consists of an immense storage bin with a capacity of 30,000 tons. Over this bin, which is 120 feet in length, has been constructed a great trestle with a standard gauge and narrow gauge track. Over this trestle trains of coal can be shovelled and their contents dumped into the bin, while tracks from No. 8 mine trestle run down on to the trestle in gravity, permitting coal taken directly from the mine to be dumped, after which the cars are run back to the mine slope, also by gravity."

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The White House, Dec. 17, 1906.

Under the New Pure Food Law All Food Products must be pure and honestly labelled.

## BURNETT'S VANILLA

was fifty years ahead of the Law. It was always pure Vanilla. Every bottle now bears this label: Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act June 30th, 1906. Serial Number 91, which has been assigned to us by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

JOSEPH BURNETT CO., BOSTON, MASS.

## Phospho-Pepsin Tablets

Will start lazy stomach to work. They brace them up. They give them tone.

Twenty-five cents. At all Drug Stores.

## WHAT MUST YOU DO FOR THE INEBRIATE?

You want to do what is best, of course, for his own sake and for the sake of his family.

It is not wise to upbraid him; his own conscience is doing that, besides you must remember that the man is diseased and that a symptom of his condition is an irresistible craving; he simply can't stop drinking; the stage when he could have done that is long past.

What you should do is to advise him to be cured of the disease and then the craving for drink will disappear; you should advise him to take the Keeley Cure. Why?

First—Because it cures. It is now in its twenty-seventh year and is, therefore, no experiment. It does the work.

Second—It has gained public confidence and the people who control it are reputable business men.

Third—Because in all cases where health is at stake only the best should be selected. It may, probably, do cost more, but in so important a matter one should not be "penny wise and pound foolish."

You may hear that other cures are "just as good," "cheaper," "easier," etc., but remember we are the pioneers and all these other people unconsciously give us credit of being the standard by comparing themselves with the Keeley Cure.

Be particular that he does take the Keeley Cure; some people think that every place where inebriety is treated is a Keeley establishment. This is not so, and this mistaken idea is a grave injury to us. There are thousands of people who have taken alleged "cures" and the failures are wrongfully attributed to us, though such persons have never taken so much as one dose of our medicine. The right place is known by the name "The Keeley Institute," and there is one or more in nearly every state. All genuine Keeley Institutes obtain their remedies from our laboratory at Dwight, Illinois. If you prefer to send a patient to some other establishment, that is your right, but we are unwilling, however, that the blame which attaches to their failure should be placed upon us and it is unjust that it should be.

Do We Always Succeed?

That is a proper question and one which we will frankly answer. In all cases taking a full course of our treatment and where our instructions are followed, a cure is effected. But you say, "I know some people who took the Keeley Cure and who now drink." True, but these persons will in all cases tell you that the return to drink was not due to a failure of the cure, but to extraneous causes. Some people will insist on playing with edged tools; some prefer a drinking life to a sober one, strange as it may seem; some disregard the rules of common sense. For instance, the Keeley Cure is a man who smokes cigarettes relapses. If he tries to be a moderate drinker, he will fall and soon be as badly off as ever. The Keeley Cure will enable a man to be a total abstainer, but cannot be expected to change a drunkard into a moderate drinker. If a man persists in seeking low company and evil associates he will soon relapse, and he might as well. If a man is to be as bad sober as he is drunk, there is little advantage in sobriety. The so-called failures of the Keeley Cure are only failures of the men. There is no question about it. Every man who takes the Keeley Cure properly is cured of the craving for drink and, if he chooses, can and will remain sober as long as he lives. At least 80 per cent remain sober. Is not that a good record? Compare it with hospital statistics of any kind and you will see we stand at the head.—Keeley Institute, 334 West South Temple.

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